Fues! Furs!! Furs!!!-Hars! Hars!! PURS! PURS!! PURS!!! TATES

HATS!!!!—HOLIDAY PRESENTS—Ladies' and Children's

Furs, a beautiful assertment new op a for inspection. Call

and examine. Also, Hate Caps and Sometes: Masses' and

Children's Hate.

J. W. Kellogg, No. 128 Caml st.

SUPERB HATS FOR THE NEW YEAR. -GESIN has the pleasure of amouncing to his friends and the public, and especially to all his young friends, who contemplate making New Year's calls, that he has brought out a spicodid style of Drees Hars for the Holiday season. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

FURS AT GENIN'S LOWER STORE. - Besides FURS AT GENIN'S LOWER STORE.—Besides the amount of eastern that sets continually into Genin's Besser, there is quite a rush to his Lower Store for the splendid Musis, victorines Tippets, Calls, &c. &c., which he has just opened for the accommodation of ladies, to whom the location is more convenient than that of his Bazaar, in the St. Nicholas. Especial attention is invited to the moderate prices of the superbases of Ermine, Sable, Stone Marten, Mink, Fitch and Rock Marten.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

Funs.-Rich Velvet Cloaks trimmed with FURS.—RICH Veivet Cloaks trimmed with the attention of Ladies to inspect a beautiful collection of rich Veivet Cloaks, trimmed with the most costly Furs, including Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Buenos Ayres Chinchilla, Royal Ermne, Russian Mink, and the silvery piumage of the grebe, from the Lake of Genava. Ladies are most carnetly requested to view these very beautiful Cloaks, preparatory to supplying themselves for the season, Cook & Franklin, Furriers and Skin Importers, No. 525 Broadway. Furs altered to the present fashion, changed and freed from moth.

THINK A MOMENT .- Is it not reasonable that these who are masters of their art should produce a superior article to those who are practically unacquainted with it? The Pecrits's Hartens myle a critical examination of their elegant Moleskin Hais—prices \$4 and \$1. They feel certain that its merits will be appreciated. Har Foxtsneas' Union Sales-room, No. 11 Park-row, opposite Astor-House.

GEN. PIERCE AND LOUIS NAPOLEON .-- One GEN. PIERCE AND LOUIS NAPOLEON.—One great difference between these two, is the fact that Louis napoleon has never allowed his ambition to be checked until his brow was encircled with a crown, hut Gen. Pierce has been delighted to have know's Hats for the last few years, and has ordered one to wear to Washington. We do not wender at the General's preference to Knox, for it well known that his style is most genteel and finished. It is very dressy, and gives a man an intellectual appearance. We suppose everyledy will have one of Knox's best constantly on his head, for who knows but it may be owner, in a great measure to his wearing one, that got him the normation, and hence the Presidency. Call and examine the Hats at Knox's old stand, in the Sun Building, Faiton-st.

If a new Diogenes should set forth in earch of a punctual trad sman, he would not have to so farther than No. 1 Actor Home to find one. The most fastidious man of fashion will admit that Shirts made by OREFN are without defect or blemish, and the promptness with which they are furnished to order is proverbial.

WINTER AND ITS COSTUMES .- The outer clothing which fashion has introduced this season for gentle men's wear, comprises a great variety of shapes and as nes, and we recommend any friend of ours, who desires to be gracefully fitted with just the kind of winter habit most suitable to his style of figure, to resit the well known estangracefelly fitted with just the kind of winter habit most suitable to his style of ligure, to raist the well known estab-ment of W. T. Jennings & Co., No. 231 Broadway. Their stock presents an epitome of every device in the way of Overcosts. Oversacks, Talmas, Closks, Wrappers, Palecosts, &c., &c., which has been issued for the current winter. In Overcosts. Oversacks, Tsimas. Closks, Wrappers, Palerots, &c., &c., which has been issued for the current winter. In material, cut and workmanship they have no equals in any ready-made stock in the city, nor can they be surpassed by the establishments that confine themselves exclusively to the execution of orders. We only echo public opinion, founded on twenty-five years' experience, when we say that the firm of Jennings & Co., have obtained for their ready-made clothing a celebrity equal to that of any made to measure, here or elembere. In the order department the most accomplished cutters are employed, and a suit can be made to measure in a few hours, it required.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING .- As our rock of fashionable Winter Ciothing is very large and varied in style of goods and garments, we will from this date sell every garment at retail, at a great reduction of pices, to make room for a spring lobbing stock now in process of man ufacture. Our friends will favor us with an early call and make their selections from our beautiful stock of Talmas, Winter Wrappers, Snow Coats, Overcoats, Sacks, Bosiness Procks, &c., &c., as although the stock is very large the more tasty things will soon be selected. D. & J. Devlin, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner Nassau.

RICH DRESS GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS .-Splendid Brocade, Plain, Changeable, Stripe and Plaid Silks, st very low prices. Fine French Merinoes and Paramattas at reduced prices. Rich De Laines at 17, 1/6 and 2/. Elegant Plaids of every description very cheep. Long adquere Broché Shawls, new styles Ladies' Cloths, all colonists and the below the market price. Gents' Scarts, Cravals, Handkerchieß, &c., selling off. A rare clame to purious dependent process for the Holidays at low prices.

G. M. BODINE, No. 525 Grand-st., corner of Orchard.

Boys' OVERCOATS AND CLOTHING.-We are closing out our stock of Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Clothing at greatly reduced prices, to make room for new Epring Goeds. Purchasers in want will do well to give us a call. Boccarton & Knapp, No. 33 Maiden-lane.

Beads, of every description, for sale by
M. P. Brown,
No. 156 Pearl-st.,
New-York.

WINTER CLOTHING .- A full suit for seven dollars, comprising Overcoat, Pants and Vest, and others at corresponding prices, can be obtained at C. E. Fot-wall's, to. 34 Fulton-st. between William and Gold, the chespect ready-made Cothing and Tailoring establishment in the City of New-York.

choice Greer and Black Teas, Spices, Colored Candles Winter Lamp Oil, and Family Groceries in all their variety, for sale at the lowest market prices, at J. O. FOWLER'S, Nos. 260 and 438 Greenwich st. and No. 76 Vesey st.

Goop News.—A person who delights the juveniles, who makes the young ladies happy, and bringsamiles
to the lip of the matron, must be a public benefactor; and
therefore our tirend Mr. Turrue, No. 345 Broadway, must be
a philanthropist to every sense of the term. Mr. Turrue has
for sale, suitable for Christianas and New Year's Giffs, upward of five hundred varieties of Games; ten cases of crylug was Babies, and a vest quantity of articles intended specially for the children. Then, for ladies, he has a superboollection of the very best Jewelry. Dressing Cases, Workhorzes, Card Cases, China and Porphyry Figures, Silvorware,
&c. For the gentlemen, splendid Dressing Cases, Canes,
Portfolios Writing Desks, Opera Glasses, and in fact, a perfect museum of all that is rare, beautiful or neat from every
clime under heavon. And best of all, everything is sold at
a strictly reasonably price. Good News .- A person who delights the juve-

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS .- One of Hallet, GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—One of Hallet, Davis & Co.'s superior toned Piano-Fortes, richly carred, with the newly-improved Æblian, Louis XIV style, or one of their plainer Pianos, without the Æblian, forms one of the most desirable gifts. That these Pianos are superior instruments, we have only to refer to the thousands that have them. They can be seen at the Metroplitan Hotel, on the Collins line of steamers, on the Boston steamers, becides hundreds at private houses in this city, Brooklyn, &c.

GOULD & BERRY, No. 287 Broadway.

CALLING ON THE LADIES .- It is a compliment every statisman should pay to his lady friends, to look as handsome as he can during these gala days of the year. At AuAT's, No. 256 Broadway, will be found superberavets, beautiful scaris, elegant gloves. French cambric and other handkerchiefs, with other tasteful minor appliances of the

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, A NEW ENGLISH

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS .- Ladies, if you wish CHRISTMAS FRESENTS.—Ladiles, il you wish seasle a suitable Present for the Holidaya, you can obdit at Miller's, in Canal-st., Gentlemen's Embroidered tippera of the most beautiful patterns. Gentlemen, if you fill return the compliment you can obtain Quilted Boots and Bushins, Alpine Button Boots, Toilet Slippers, White atin and Linen Gatters, Slippers, &c., with Boys, Misses of Children's Boots and Shoes, in great variety.

MILLER'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

Tors FOR THE HOLIDAYS-SANTA CLAUS AT

HOLIDAY PRESENTS .- New and appropriate HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—ACW after appropriate rickles for presents can be found in abundance at Harmer's, No. 419 Broadway. French, English and German one and Games, of every description. Also, the celebrated ying Babies, all sizes, to which the attention of those who calls essent of something suitable for the little ones is discussed. An early call will enable the purchaser to make a sent energy and effection.

Harrings, 419 Broadway.

CLIDAY PRESENTS .- Ladies and gentlemen OLIDAY PRESENTS.—Ladies and gentlemen will find the best assorment of goods in the city, from a select their Holiday Presents, at Hiromook & Frayan, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st. come gentleman bestow upon his wife, mother, risk of the selection of the selection of the handlers comething of that kind! And where can be find than there! They are selling handsome silks from a yard up; elegant winter delaines at 1; handsome acalicose, waymited first colors, at 8; and other qually cheen. Also, gentlemen's cravats, handler-ploves, under-shirts, drawers, &c., &c.

As the Holidays approach New Clothes Jemand. The best place to obtain a supply of cheap, and fashionable ready-made Clothing is at Sattra life. Specials Clothing Emporium, No. 102 Fulton-st. ill evrly and make your selections; for a few dollars a suit of tailed appropriate for the New Year calls.

S Broadway, will offer for mile one of the choicest assure of red and other colored Camela hair Scarfs over tod for saie in New-York. As if is desirable to close hole invoice very speedily, they will be offered at a speed of out of the city.

BRADY'S MINIATURE DAGUERNEOTYPES, put up in fine English Gold Lockets, Pins, Rings, Kry Seals, Sc. Also, rich and clegant Fancy Cases of various styles, in Velvet, Pupier Mache, Pearl and Tortoise Shi beautifully inlaid, for sale at his Gallery, No. 235 Brondwa

Tomer Suppers .- Ladies will find at Car TREAL'S, No. 356 Bowers, a most appropriate gift for their gentlemen acquaintances, in his assertment of rich and elegant Embroidered Toilet Stippers—a present that could not fail to be acceptable to any one possessing mate and a proper appreciation of comfort. The demand for these articles the fast Holicay season was so great that a large number were disappointed from Cantractal's inability to supply all his orders. Analysis of the were disappointed from this orders. Apply early.

A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY .- MIL-LEONY's Parisian manufactured Slippers, can be obtained at his agency in this country, No. 79 Bleeckerst, at less prices then are charged by manufacturers throughout the city for the imitated article. Remember this, ladies, and when in want of French Slippers, or any article of foot covering, call at SNITH'S, No. 79 Bleecker st.

SPIRIT MESSENGET AND HARMONIAL AD-NEISEN MESSENGE CONTROL Published by VOCATE-R. P. Ambier, Feditor and Medium. Published by R. P. Ambier & Co., No. 20 Nassures, N. Y.

A MOST NOVEL AND ATTRACTIVE EXHIBI-TO NO TO BE SEEN WITHOUT CHARGE.—Few things in New-York are to be seen, at any cost, more worthy of notice than SINGER'S unrivated Sewing Machines—they perform all kinds of stirching with miraculous rapidity and unequaled strength and beauty. Call and examine the machines at the office, No. 250 Broadway.

1 New Fruits; also, Sugars, Teas and Coffices, at great bergeins. The heat of Dary Butter at the lowest market price. A. PARKER, Temperance Store, No. 294 Broome, corner of Ludlow-st. Wax, Spermand a large assentment of Candies. Winter Oil only 6; \$\psi\$ gallou. Also, low price Raisins, only 5 cents \$\psi\$ is. Currants, 9c.

13 Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding Bedstends, a.c., would do well to call at M. Wit Laku's old catablished Waterooms, No. 120 Chatham-st. corner of Multery-st., where may be found the largest as softment of articles in his line ever-offered to the public.

We commend to the special attention of those whose object it may be to obtain a thorough knowledge of Book-keeping, the advertisement of Mr. Fosters, to be found in another comm. We have, in our midst, scores of young men who would find it greatly to their future sevantage to acquire the best rocalible system of keeping a set of books; and we venture to say that Mr. Fosters (whose reputation stands quite as high in England as it does in this country) is the man, of all others, best calculated to afford them thorough instruction. We shall take an early opportunity of making our readers before sequainted with Mr. F.'s claims to the mean decided superiority as a teacher of Bookkeeping. In the meantime read his advertisement. We commend to the special attention of

For FowLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and Ro. 142 Washington-st., Boston

D. L. Ross & Co., Commission Merchants,

D. L. Ross & Co., Commission Merchants,
San Francisco, California; Ross, Falconera Co., No.
164 Fearlat. New-York.—The undersegned have entered
into a copartnership, and will continue the Shipping and
Commission business with California, and will conduct the
same under the style and firm of D. L. Ross & Co., (as
formerly.) San Francisco, and Ross, Falconera & Co., in
New-York.

John Falconera,
Clancey J. Demestra.

Mr. Ross having just arrived from San Francisco, where
for several years be has been doing a Commission business,
and being conversant with the markets will be happy to see
and devise with shippers who may feel disposed to make
consignments of encenhandine or vensels. Mr. Falconera
will reside in New-York and give his personal attention to
the interest of consignors, and confer with them in relation
thereto.

Ross, Falconera & Co.,
No. 164 Pearlatt, between Wall and Pine-sta.

1853 .- Account Books, Diaries, &c .- New ms and others can be supplied with a complete set of first-us Account Books from our shelves, or have them made and all articles in our line, at the lowest prices. Printing and lithograph at cheap rates. Rich & Loutsell, Importers and Manufacturers of Stationery, No. 61 William st.

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION.-If any of our Light For the Million.—It any of our readers desire to know how economy and elegance can be combined in the article of light, we would advise them to make the ac punintance of Mr. J. G. Morrett, of Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st. This gentleman has in his store some of the most elegant Lamps to be found in the city, manufacted on scientific principles so as to groduce the largest emount of light at the smallest possible cost. Mr. M. also attends to gas fittings, and generally to all matters connected with throwing light on dark subjects.

I bave most unbounded confidence in WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE. I had lost all my strength and appetite from a nervous diseas, and general prostration, felt great relief from one bottle. I can now quite a different weiman, I never knew anything so wonderful in my life.

Mns. Enarr, No. 113 Norfolk-st.

**S1 per Bottle, \$9 per doz. Depat No. 162 Naseau-st. Sent to any part of the country.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S MAD ufactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Tonpee can surely be suited. His that Dye is applied, (a sure guarantee) or sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 4 Wall-st. Copy the address—beware of imparious

PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., are receiving daily from Europe and the Auction Rooms, an unsually large and olerant steek of Carpetings, surpassing in brilliance of color, richness of design and finish, anything ever offered in this market. Many patterns exclusively our own and not to be found elsewhere. Also the removed World's Fair Carpet, in one entire piece, to which we call public attention.

HARDYR.—CRISTABOROS EDIGIB HARDYR.

In fairly vanquished all the Empirical concections put forth under the soubriquette of Hair Dyes. The public have a sure guarantee in Cristaboro's Dyr.—the guarantee of their own eye eight at witnessing at his establishment, No. 6 Astor House, the process of applying it and the effects produced by it, a peerless black or a superb brown in five minutes. It is for sale at the principal Druggists in the city, and at the proprietor's, No. 6 Astor House.

Nothing is more common than for ob-Let Nothing is more common than for obscure individuals—as void of principle as of brains—to endeavor to toist upon the public some noxious imitation of a well known, approved and scientific preparation. The usual truck is to commence depectating the value of the original and well bested article, and then vaunting the superiority of the imitation as being the "best in the world."

This reckless and "unprincipled men" and imitations have the impudence to class Gouratur's unapproachable liquid institutations that the Pive among the imitations of the day, instituting thereby that the public is an ass, and utterly incorpable of judging for itself. This sort of game is now well understood, and it is scarcely necessary to put the public insinuating thereby that the public is an ass, and utterly incapable of judging for itself. This sort of game is now well understood, and it is searcely necessary to put the public on their guard. An attempt to understate the value of Godrague's Liquio Hair Dyr. for changing red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, the instant it is spined, would be as van as resaying to dam the rapids of the Niggre River. This liquid hair dyr. ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAR, and other valuable toilet preparations of Dr. Fellix Godraub, have given their investor a renown as durable as the eternal rocks against which the ocean dashes and recoils in foam. Observe particularly that the genuine toilet preparations of Dr. Fellix Godraub can only be procured at his old established depot, 67 Walker st., first store from Brosdway.

Boys' Tool Chests .- Tools of the best quality, boxes of black walnut Also, English, German an American Skates. For sale by S. Conover, No. 298 Broadway.

TT VAN DEUSEN'S improved WAHPENE has Let Van Deusen's improved Warpene has at length become an object of universal struction, and is daily inquired for by the subjects of gray hair and wasted, thinned and siekly locks. The reasons are obvious. First—It is a vegetable preparation, and it acts in conjunction with nature in converting gray hair to its first color. Secondly—The hulbs and germs receive from its application new life and cuergy, producing an entire new and beautiful growth where partial baldness existed. Thirdly—It is a safe and agreeable companion for the tollet, eradicating dandreff and all cutaneous eruptions from the head. Sold at the general depot, rooms No. 123 Chambers—st.; Rushton, Clark & Co.; Rice & Smith, No. 727, C. H. Ring, No. 182 Broadway; E. M. Gimion, No. 127 Rowery; and H. V. Bush, corner of Greenwich and Duane—sts.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.—The subscriber IMPORTANT PUBLIC NOTICE.—The subscriber bers to amount that on the 1st of January, 1833, he will be joined, as special partner, by G. B. WILLIAMS, Esq. that of the firm of Hunt, Merriam & Co.), the business from that dave to be conducted under the title of Gronge Bullin & Co. In consequence of the above arrangements, it becomes imperative that a total and immediate clearance of the valuable stock of Paris clocks and mantillas. Chinese, French and Inois camels hair shawls, and rare and valuable furs of all nations should be effected: and in order to insure this result in the short time now intervening, the entire has been submitted to the most unheard-of reduction in price. The just celebrity this valuable collection of foreign novelties in ladies' costume has attained throughout the Union renders comment superfluous; but as a guide to ladies who wish to avail themselves of the present opportunity, we append the subjoined list of a few of the leading attractions, with their forner and present respect prices, thus:

1830 elegant cloth clocks, in brown, mode and other prevailing colors, formerly sold at \$30, now reduced to \$10.

700 do., formerly sold at \$30, now reduced to \$12 to \$20.

All the velocity solds at \$30, now reduced to \$12 to \$20.

S20.
All the relvet cloaks, formerly sold at \$30 to \$45, now reduced to \$24 to \$30.
All the embroidered do., formerly sold at \$75 to \$125, now reduced to \$48 to \$70.
SHAWLS.

All the embroidered do., formerly sold at \$75 to \$125, now reduced to \$48 to \$70.

Shawl.s.

\$20 French Cashmere square shawls, formerly \$3 to \$10, now reduced to \$4 and \$5.

420 very rich broche long shawls, formerly \$32 to \$40, now reduced to \$16 to \$35.

\$300 very superb French camels'-hair shawls, formerly \$30 to \$80, now reduced to \$35 to \$45.

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\$300 very superb French camels'-hair shawls, formerly \$30 to \$80, now reduced bases, hair shawls, and separate of prices may only tend to misleed the public; suffice it, therefore, to say, that as the subscriber has now in store a truly magnificent variety of subles, stone martens, chinchillas, crumines, &c., in tippets, victorines, riding boas, caffs, maffs, gauntlets, and every other prevailing garment, in aggresate value upward of iffreen thousand dollars, he will offer such inducements as have never yet been realized. Observe, the sale at the reduced prices commences on Monday, 18th Decomber, and will continue until the 1st January.

GEO. BULPIN, Paris Mantilla Emporium, 361 Breadway.

The 'Spiritualists' of Massachusetts are invited to hold their next quarterly meeting at the Mesonic Temple, Boston, on the 29th and 30th inst.— Lest some should attend, considering themselves in-Lest some should not like their company, it may be as vited, who would not like their company, it may be as well to explain that the term 'Spiritualists' is intended to embrace only those who believe in present inter-course with our friends who have departed this life.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1852.

For Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for Europeon Circulation will be issued THIS MORN-ING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk.

Price Six Cents. The Niagara sails from Boston To-Morrow at 12 o'clock.

Congress.-In Senate, a communication was received from Hon. W. R. King, announcing his resignation of the Chair, in consequence of which Mr. Atchison was elected President of the Senate, and the usual proceedings consequent upon such an election followed.

The Dixon claim to a seat was then discussed, by Messrs. Douglass, Cass, Rusk, Seward and others, and decided in favor of the claimant. Adjourned

In the House, Mr. Brown, (Miss.,) proposed the appointment of a General Committee on claims, which was finally voted down. So under this free and enlightened, and democratic government, a citizen is still to be compelled to follow the old, tedious, expensive and generally in honest claims unsuccessful, in dishonest ones successful mode of getting a debt from the United States; while the despot of Prussia is liable to a suit in his own courts, as much as his poorest subject. A resolution was submitted, looking to the choice of Electors of President in single districts, by Mr. Ewing of Ky., &c., after which the House adjourned.

Senator Dixos is at length admitted to his seat, and it kind o' strikes us that sixteen 'grave and reverend seigniors' have damaged their own reputations for next to nothing. There was never a doubt who was the true Representative of Kentucky, and the quibbles on which Mr. Merriwether's claim was based would have discredited a 'Tombs lawyer,' intent on saving a chicken-thief from the Penitentiary. Just look at the names of the voters

Nays—Mesers, Bayard (Delaware,) Borland (Arkansas,) Bradbury (Maine, Bright (Indiana,) Cass!! (Michigan,) Catheart (Indiana,) De Sauseure (South Carolina,) Dodge (Wisconsin,) Douglas (Blinois,) Downs (Louislana,) Felet (Michigan,) Gwin (California,) Mason (Virginia,) Nortis (New Hampshire,) Toucey (Connecticut,) Weller (California,—16.

-Mr. Merriwether has shown his self-respect by refusing to claim the sent which his friends were intent on giving him. We trust he will be equally considerate with respect to the Pay and Mileage.

Another Railroad went through the mill of the Assistant Aldermen, last night by 14 to 5. It is to grant to James Murphy, Wm. Radford and M. C. Story and others, the right to lay a road from Fifty-first-st., down Ninth-av., to Gansevoort-st. with double track, thence, with single tracks, down Greenwich and Washington-sts., to the Battery-fare not over 5 cents: the road ultimately to go up Ninthav., Bloomingdale road and Tenth-av., to Har-

The Mayor last night vetoed a resolution passed by the Common Council to prevent the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund from selling certain wharves and piers belonging to the Corporation. His reasons are that as inflict themselves on Washington every winter, soon as the piers become private property they and whose numbers will be greatly increased will be taxable, and yield a handsome revenue instead of barely paying their own expenses, as they now do.

Our City columns record this morning another Murder produced by Rum-a Wife and Mother beaten to death in the presence of her little daughter by a besotted demon of a husband.

We give, also, an account of the operations and arrest of an audacious gang of Mock Auctioneers, who have flourished in Nassau-st. for several months past.

OFFICES AND SALARIES.

The Revenue of the Federal Government is not one whit too large at present if its legitimate duties were recognized and fulfilled by those who control it. The Saut St. Marie Canal, opening the commerce of Lake Superior to the vessels navigating the lower Lakes, ought to have been completed as a National work at least two years ago, with such improvements in the channel of the St. Mary's River below and in the access to the Harbors above as would have involved an aggregate expense of One Million Dollars. A Ship Canal across the upper part of Florida, reducing by hundreds of miles the ordinary sailing distance from New-Orleans to our Atlantic ports and to Europe, while greatly diminishing the risks of the voyage and securing our Commerce from interruption in time of War, ought also to have been finished years ago. And now the great National Railroad, connecting the Mississippi with our Pacific coast, ought to have Five Millions a year from the Treasury for the five years ensuing, by which time the work would be completed; since each end of the great world's highway would be readily constructed by private enterprise if the Government would but build One Thousand Miles in the middle.

Every one of these works, with a reasonable and wisely adjusted Tariff, would repay its cost to the Federal Treasury within a short lifetime. The duties on goods consumed in the Lake Superior region would reimburse all the cost of making that region thoroughly accessible within ten years, saying nothing of the receipts from Public Lands. The National Railroad might require twenty years wherein to repay its cost; but it would render habitable and valuable millions on millions of acres of Public Land otherwise vacant and useless, and add Millions to our Population consuming Imports and thus replenishing the Federal Revenues. We do not need to sell our Public Lands in order to render them a source of Income; every squatter's cabin and clearing are contributors to the Revenue through the consumption of imported goods; and whenever ther shall have been replaced by a capacious dwelling and fruitful farm, they will contribute still more to the Federal Treasury. The nonsense that Home Manufactures, carried to perfection, would destroy our Foreign Commerce and with it the Revenue from Imports, was long ago exploded. Man's wants are infinite, and the growth of Luxury is generally measured and restrained only by ability to buy. Were our Country to-day producing her own Iron, Cloths and Wares, her Imports, though

less in proportion to the whole amount of her

annual product, and of course to her means of payment, would be absolutely greater than now Thus Massachusetts annually consumes far more of Imports than Tennessee, though her natural capacities are far less and her population no greater. She buys more of others because the greater diversification of her Industry enables her to produce far more at home. And if Tennessee were henceforth to add Twenty Millions' worth of Metals, Wares and Fabrics to her present aggregate annual product, she would buy relatively less but absolutely more from others than she does at present. She would consume more and pay more, but owe less and depend less on others than she now does. But the Public Revenue is not in good part devoted, as it should be, to great National Works; wherefore, in spite of flagrant prodigality in our Judicial, Congressional and still mere in our Military expenditures, we are threatened with an increase of salaries and a general extension of expenditure in the Executive and Diplomatic departments. The following projects are now in process of incubation at Washington, and may be expected to fasten themselves on the General Appropriation bill at the heel of the Session, viz :

1. An increase of the President's salary to \$50,000;

2. The construction of permanent residences for the Vice President and Heads of Depart-

3. An increase of the Secretaries' salaries

4. An increase of the salaries of our Embassadors and Charges abroad.

Let us look at these in their order:

The President of the United States is now one of the best paid functionaries in the land. Though his allowance is nominally but \$25,000 per annum, it is really much more than that. against Mr. Dixon's right and make a note of In the first place, he has a spacious and commodious mansion provided and furnished at the public expense. Then he has a son or other dependent well salaried as a Private Secretary, and another as a Secretary to sign Land Warrants. Then he has a fine vegetable garden provided and worked at the public expense, while the products go to supply his table. Nearly every President has made money out of the office, and every one might have done so-at least, since the White House was built and furnished at the Nation's cost. Nearly every President goes into the office poor and accustomed to frugality, while every one can carry away \$50,000 at the end of his term if he be provident and unostentatious. On his salary of \$25,000, a President is not expected to entertain extensively, and never will be. His Cabinet and the Diplomatic corps are his only habitual guests; if he invites the Members of Congress in rotation twice during the long and once during the short Session, he does as much as can be expected of him. His levees are unpretending and unexpensive, without guzzling or gormandizing. But double his salary, and he will be expected to feed and soak the legions of office-seekers, claim-agents, contract-borers and idlers who by the fact that they have a prospect of free feeding at the White House. Whatever else may be done, we trust the President's salary may be let alone. It is amply sufficient, and a standing rebuke to the crowned robbers who suck the life-blood from the Nations of the Old World, dooming the weaker sex to distorting labor in the fields and on the highways

> 2. As to building houses for the Vice-President and Heads of Departments, we could stand that, if the cost were sure to be kept within reasonable limits. With the understanding that each functionary should furnish for himself, we would not object to an outlay of \$25,000 each, or \$200,000 in all, to build commodious dwellings for the Vice-President and seven Cabinet Officers. We apprehend, however, should the building be sanctioned by Congress, that the expense of each house would be swelled to \$50,000, if not more, before completion; and then Congress would be importuned to furnish each edifice quadrennially, on the representation that it would require at least the first year's salary to furnish each Minister's house in a style befitting its extent and splendor. On the whole, therefore, we are inclined to say with Hamlet-we would

that they may revel in wasteful luxury.

'Rather bear those ills we have Then fly to others that we know not of.'

3. The Vice-President is the walking gentleman of the Washington play, and is very well paid at present. So is the Attorney General ; so, in fact, are all the Cabinet but the Secretary of State. His duties are not particularly arduous; but he is obliged to entertain the Diplomatic corps, and ought to be able do it respectably. We should be willing to see his salary increased to \$10,000 if it could be without drawing after it an increase of other salaries; otherwise not. 4. As to our Diplomatists abroad, they cost

far too much already, and every effort to increase their salaries should be inflexibly resisted. We did favor the idea of equalizing them, in view of the greater cost of living in some capitals than others; but a recent perusal of the letters written home by our several Embassadors has dispelled that notion. Every one of them appears to be living in the most expensive city in the world, so that raising one salary involves the necessity of raising a dozen. Mr. Rives says a Minister can't live respectably in Paris under \$15,000 per annum, (though we are confident his expenses have not exceeded \$5,000:) Mr. Lawrence says a Minister in London can't exist decently on less than \$20,000, (and we know he has spent more than that sum :) Mr. Brown says he lives at St. Petersburgh on \$6,000, but it is n't nearly enough to support a Diplomatic existence, and with his family on hand he could n't expect to flourish under \$12,000; Mr. Barringer, in a more general way, reports Madrid one of the dearest of cities-all your Water to be bought: Wood a cent a pound : everything you buy very dear, and \$300 charged for transporting a carriage from Cadiz to Madrid, &c. &c., and Mr. Folsem, sacrificing himself for the Country at The Hague on an allowance of \$4,500 a year, reports that he cannot get on under an expenditure of \$12,479 86, wherefor he furnishes a

bill of particulars, including \$1,000 per annum for Clothing, \$1,100 for Furniture, \$204 for Washing, \$320 for 'Governess for Children,' \$400 for Wines, \$259 for Fuel, \$600 for Riding, \$500 for 'Extra Expense of Entertaining, &c. &c .- In short, our Diplomatists as a body report themselves most scandalously underpaid, and we have long been looking for a strike among them for an advance of wages. It does not come, however, and we now pro-

pose one on the other side. We maintain that the interests of our Country do not need and are not subserved by so many Diplomatic functionaries as we now have abroad. We contend that we have no need of a full Minister at Rio Janeiro, at Berlin, nor even at St. Petersburgh. London, Paris, and possibly Madrid, are all the points at which Envoys Extraordinary are requisite. The Mission to China, enlarged to an Envoyship last summer at a cost of \$12,000 immediately, \$3,000 a year permanently, and \$9,000 every time a new Minister is sent-all in the most flagrant defiance of the Constitution-ought to be reduced to a Commercial Agency, costing at most \$5,000 per annum. The Mission to Constantinople, now costing \$6,000 a year, with a strong tendency upward to \$9,000, ought to be reduced to a Chargéship at \$4,500. The Chargeships to Rome, to Naples, Portugal, Vienna, The Hague and Turip, might as well be abolished altogether, and their places supplied by able and discreet Consuls, who should be paid salaries of \$3,000 per annum, and forbidden to exact fees from our citizens for merely countersigning their passports. Should an occasion ever arise requiring more direct and imposing relations with either of the Courts here indicated, let an Envoy be sent to demand immediate attention to his business, finish it and come home, leaving the Censular Agent in the discharge of his proper functions. Our relations with most of the Nations of Europe are Commercial, not Political, and seldom need the interposition of Embassadors. If the public interests were alone to be regarded, or rendered paramount to those of office-seekers, our Diplomatic expenditures might be reduced at least twentyfive per cent. Yet we shall be satisfied if we succeed in preventing their increase.

EXPERIMENTS ON MARRIAGE.

A petition has been started in Syracuse, and (we hear) very generally signed, asking our new Legislature to repeal so much of a recent law as denounces penalties for the crime of Seduction, and in lieu thereof enact that the unmarried father of any child, (both parents being White,) shall, from the naked fact of such paternity, be deemed and taken in law to be the husband of the mother, and thenceforth bound to regard and support her as his wife. just as though they had been married with benefit of clergy. Of course, it is further prayed that every child, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall inherit, in common with all other children, the property of both parents, being deemed their legal heir.

The fact of wide-spread diseatisfaction with the existing legal definitions and obligations of Marriage, is notorious. To our mind, they are but a natural result of the sublimated Democracy of our day, which chafes at every restraint and insists on the widest possible impunity to individual coprice and individual appetite. We esteem this tendency eminently anti-Social, and regard its more specious manifestations with suspicion; its more characteristic with antipathy and abhorrence.

Such a law as is indicated above seems palpably calculated to degrade and discredit the Marriage relation. The naked fact that its projectors seek to confine its application to White persons (we presume they mean to those of like color) betrays its unsoundness and absurdity. If the principle it evolves be a sound one, the limitation here suggested is plainly unjustifiable.

Marriage is honorable in all,' says an Apostle; but it would have choked him to say it of such Marriage as is contemplated by the Syracuse project. Marriage as a penalty, a punishment, a substitute for fine and imprisonment, we could not recognize as an old acquaintance. If it were even desirable to inflict its obligations in the cases contemplated, we should insist on having a separate name for this visitation of the rigors of Law. There are very many practical evils certain

to result from such an extension of the responsibilities of Marriage which can hardly be suggested with due regard to delicacy. Our novels which depict the maneuvers of designing, unscrupulous mammas to secure advantageous matches for their daughters, would derive additional piquancy from the passage of such an act as is contemplated. And what the Syracuse lawgivers, who propose to base the obligations of this involuntary Marriage on the contingency of offspring, would do with a young gentleman who should find himself compromised with two or more damsels at once, their petition does not not permit us to know. Would they compel him to be husband for life

We cannot confidently accuse the legal profession of originating this memorial, and vet we never saw any thing better calculated to bring grist to their mill. The lawsuits that such an act would invite, to determine whether A. B. is a husband or not, and if he is, whether C. D. or E. F. is his wife, would require the doubling of our Judicial force to give suitors any chance for a hearing during life. We see just one admissible suggestion in

their memorial-that of entitling all children to an equal inheritance in the estates of a common parent. They are in no sense responsible for their parents' errors; and if any ought to have a larger share in the estate than others. those who were forced to endure ignominy and scorn, perhaps privation and ignorance also, because of parental transgression, should be most favored. But even here, it would be necessary to proceed with the utmost caution, or a wealthy man would have more children charged upon him when dead than ever truly belonged to him while living. -We wish the strong reasons for Marriage

as It Is-for its obligations, limitations and indestructibility-were more generally set forth from the Pulpit and through the Press than they are. The habit of regarding all institu-

tions from the stand-point of Individualism and of judging each, not by its intrinsic character and average results, but by the exceptional hardships it induces, has led to suggestions, even from well-meaning and pureminded persons, of changes which would relieve a few persons from unhappy engagements at the cost of weakening if not upheaving the entire Social fabric. Marriage honorable and honored-Marriage sacred and ending only with life-this is of far greater Social moment than the relief of a few unhappy married persons from obligations too hastily contracted and responsibilities culpably incurred.

FILLMOREAN INTERVENTION.

The course of Mr. Fillmore's Administration on the Haytian question finds in The Ezpress a defender of congenial tastes, endowed with sufficient ignorance of the facts and a degree of mental obfuscation adequate to such a labor. We will notice one or two of its asser-

The true reason why Abolition Editors here are so i'The true reason why Abolition Editors here are so moved with 'sympathetic' tears for the besotted tyrant, Faustin the First, is that that dignitary is a negro—a woolly head—and his neighbors, the Dominicans, whom he would like to kill, burn, and destroy, are, is the main, This is the reverse of the fact. The Domini-

cans are in the main people of African blood. Their President, Baez, is a mulatto. So says the Annuaire des Deax Mondes for 1851-2, in speaking of the Dominicans and their ideas in this matter:

"The intervention of the United States is still more disliked, [than that of England] for it lays down as a condition either annexation or a protectorate, and the Americans would bring to St. Domingo beside the Protestant influence, the projudice of color, which would here wound four fifths of the population, beginning with President Baez, himself a man of color." This is no new fact; it is as notorious as the existence of the Dominicans; and yet The Ez-

press does not know it. Again, our neighbor says:

"It was at a time when this besotted people, (the Hay-tians,) animated by that spirit of ferocity which Barbar-ism constantly manifests toward a people less savage than itself, were threatening to overrun St. Domingo, and reduce it to their own degraded condition, that this Government joined its efforts to those of England and Government joined its efforts to those of England and France to prevent the causstrophe which must necessary rily ensue

This is also contrary to the truth. The Hayti ns, as a people, are more intelligent, more civilized, and in a better condition than the Dominicans. Witness the fact that they have a considerable and increasing foreign commerce. The Dominicans have none, or next to none, and what they have is declining, while home trade is a thing scarcely known among them. The Haytians cultivate the soil, while the only industry of any account practiced in Dominica is the most primitive and savagethe herding of cattle. This shows conclusively which of the two peoples the more deserves to be called civilized. In the face of these stupid appeals to sym-

pathy, and to the prejudice against color, which the Dominicans themselves so much dread, it is proper briefly to recall the facts in this quarrel between the Haytians and Dominicans. The two parts of the island were for years united under one government. A revision of the Constitution was decided on, and a convention of delegates, fairly chosen from all parts, assembled to perform that work. The Haytian delegates, because they were very barbarous and ferocious, The Express will perhaps say, were in favor of making religious tolerance one of its features, and the Dominicans were for tolerating none but the Catholic religion. The liberals were in the majority, and gained their point by a fair vote. The Dominicans, being thus beaten, seceded, on the South Carolina principle. Other difficulties existed ne doubt, but this was the turning point. The Haytians tried to save the Union by fighting, but failed, and were about making another attempt when Mr. Fillmore's man came in to stop them. It is true the question had, in the mean time, become complicated by the change of the Haytian Government from a republic into its present form ; but to represent Havti as merely endeavoring to subjugate a neighboring people without any reason but the barbarous love of conquest, is a perversion. It seems to us that the case of Hayti against Dominica is about as good as the American Union would have against South Carolina, were that chivalrous republic to

rebel and set up on its own account. But there is one thing in The Express that we applaud and rejoice at. That is a clear and intelligible statement of the fundamental principle of the Fillmorean system of foreign

policy. Here are the words: "It was intervention of the right stamp. There was no fillibustering about it. It was not an intervention for a revolutionary party against the cetablished and universally recognized Government of the country."

This is saying as plainly as can be that the United States ought only to intervene against revolutionary parties and in behalf of estabblished Governments. Bravo, for the Fillmore school of politicians! As represented by their present mouth-piece, they are well qualified to emigrate to Naples or to Russia, and to receive the contempt of every true American Republican

PALE MOONSHINE.

The fact that a slaveholder's recognized property in his slaves in Virginia could not make them slaves in New-York, should he see fit to bring them here, we recently illustrated by the parallel case of Abolition Documents being undisputed property here, while they would be instantly confiscated and destroyed in many Southern States, no matter who claimed to be their owner, or whether he hailed from a Slave or a Free State. Whereupon heed the comments of The Mobile Tribune!

"Therefore, The New York Tribune says, its people have a perfect right to steal the Lemmon negroes. But was there ever a grosser non sequitur? The law of the South in this case is the law of self-preservation. The terms which The Tribune uses to indicate the coase-quences of its violation prove that the very existence of Southern life depends upon it. If it could be shown that by allowing the Lemmon slaves to have free passage through New York to Texas, the whole frame work of seciety in the former would be destroyed, the necessity of not silowing that free passage would be unquestionable. No Southern man would dispute it."

-O no, Sir: we claim no right to steal the Lemmon or any other negroes, but simply the right to prevent the stealing of them. Whatever they may be in your State, they are here men, women and children, and as such entitled to just the same rights of person and property with any other human beings. We did nothing with them but feed and clothe them; our laws simply let them alone. Had they chosen to go to Texas with the Lemmons, they were at perfect liberty to go; but they declined, and were at perfect liberty to stay, because